

Business Notices.

READ THE GREAT STORY OF INDIAN LIFE,
by Wm. H. Burleigh, commenced in THE NEW-YORK
TRIBUNE, THIS DAY (Wednesday).
We publish a portion of it as a sample in another part
of our paper this morning.

GREAT FIRE IN FULTON-ST.

WILSON'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The safe that protected the books, papers, and money for
A. J. Fisher, in Fulton-st., at the fire on Sunday,
the 29th inst., was one of the celestials.
—WILSON'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
Depot for the sale of this safe is removed to
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E. G. WILSON & CO.

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six months is done cheerfully with Gold Pens than with
Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.
The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued
use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and
wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only
by the use of the Gold Pen.

The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel
Pen must be often condemned and a new one selected; there-
fore there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen.
Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that
the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer;
therefore, the nerves of the hand and arm are not injured, as is
known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens. In another
column.

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FOR 1862.

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Tapes challenge the several criticisms. Water-proof—ever
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THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE
"BROWN'S BROCHIAL TROCHES" is now
ready. It is a small, handy, and useful
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"BROWN'S BROCHIAL TROCHES" cannot be
spoken of too highly. We have used them and received great
benefit from them. They were recommended to us by one of
our best physicians. Try them, reader, if you are suffering
from any of the complaints for which they are recommended.
—[Concord Standard.]

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications.
Whoever is intended for insertion must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for
publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week
must be handed in before 9 p.m. to-day.
The subscription of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commencing in
upon us in immense numbers, and there is no medium for
country to well adapted for advertisement who desire to reach
the intelligent and enterprising inhabitants of all the loyal
States. Price \$1.25 a line. Nothing inserted for less than \$5.

C. C. & C. D. WOODBURN, OMAHA, Nebraska, have the
DAILY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE for sale.

On another page will be found an interesting
letter from Kansas concerning the contrabands.

Our Washington dispatches contain a report
of the amendment proposed by the Senate Com-
mittee to the Treasury-Note bill.

In the House of Representatives it was yester-
day decided that Mr. Segar of Virginia was
not entitled to a seat. The vote was 85 to 40.

We print elsewhere the resolutions yester-
day introduced to the Senate by Mr. Sumner,
declaratory of the relations between the Gov-
ernment and the Rebel States.

We print on another page all the documents
illustrating the change of No. of the 14th
(Brooklyn) Regiment of N. Y. Militia to the
8th of N. Y. Volunteers. They will be found
conclusive.

Our foreign files came to us last night at a
late hour. We give the dispatch of Earl Rus-
sell in reply to Secretary Seward's paper
accompanying the release of Mason and Slidell,
a document which will be read with interest.

We print this morning among our foreign
news the dispatch of Lord Lyons to Earl Rus-
sell concerning the stone blockade, and giving
a sketch of a conversation which occurred
between the former and Mr. Seward.

The Secretary of War calls for proposals
from shippers, ship-owners, and express lines,
by telegraph, mail, or personal application, for
establishing a regular daily communication be-
tween Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, Hat-
teras, and Roanoke Island. No proposition of
a speculative nature will be entertained, nor
will the contract be given to any person not
in the line of business proposed.

The Washington Star, in an article which is
evidently published by authority, says that
"the end and aim of all Gen. McClellan's
military combinations is the restoration of the
Union just as it existed before the Rebellion
began."

—Does this mean with Jeff. Davis, Slidell,
Mason, and Breckinridge, in the Senate, and
with Floyd and Thompson as members of the
Cabinet, and all the blessings of Pro-Slavery
domination of which they were but the ex-
ponents?

The creation of Mr. Frederick Douglass this
evening at Cooper Institute, in itself enough
to draw together a very large audience, will
have its interest enhanced by the appearance
at the same time of a colored soldier who
engaged, while still wearing his uniform, from
the rebel army. He will, we understand,
make a brief statement of his experience as a
soldier in arms against the Federal Govern-
ment, and will relate the most horrendous of
the war the South makes of black men in this
war. It is a curious commentary on the other

promulgated some time since at Washington,
against permitting colored men even to assume
the garb of soldiers, that black fighting men,
deserters from Southern regiments, bear testi-
mony to how little respect there is on the
other side for any prejudice we may have
against being shot by slaves.

ROANOKE ISLAND—THE LATEST
WAR NEWS.

At no time during the progress of the war
to this point has there been such an anxiety
for news as is now felt to learn the full truth
as to the victory of our arms on Roanoke
Island. Victory we call it, for of this single
central fact there can be no doubt. Our news,
coming through rebel channels, cannot hide it.
We feel quite certain that our troops have
taken the Island, after two or three days of
fighting, and probably of hard fighting. We
believe that we have captured or destroyed all
the enemy's gunboats. We are confident that
a direful panic has seized upon the people of
Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the region round
about. We moreover look with faith to see
the successful and speedy prosecution of the
plan in the execution of which the first steps
have been so brilliantly taken. But we are in
almost painful ignorance of the details of the
action which probably terminated on Sunday in
the capture of the Island, and cannot form
even a conjecture as to the number of the
killed on either side.

Roanoke Island, as represented on the ex-
cellent map we publish this morning, is thirty
miles north of Hatteras Inlet, and lies between
the two sounds connecting Albemarle and Pam-
lico Sounds. On the east is Roanoke Sound
(about two miles broad), between the island
and the narrow strip of sand which skirts the
length of that coast; this sound is not naviga-
ble by vessels of large size. On the west of
the island, and between it and the mainland,
lies Croatan Sound, about four miles broad,
and navigable for vessels. On both the main-
land and the island strong batteries have been
erected; and the design was that our fleet
should go to this sound and attack those de-
fenses, while the army landed, if possible, on
the southern part of the island, and co-operated
with them. Here it is, probably, that the fight
took place. The island itself is about seven
miles long and three broad, has good natural
defenses, and is now strongly fortified. The
rebels have thrown up on it five
forts, an entrenched camp in the center,
and the whole garrisoned with 5,000 troops.
On the main land, opposite, also, there are ex-
tensive works, provided with heavy ordnance
and powerfully manned. Altogether, it is a
very formidable position, and our troops neces-
sarily attack it at some disadvantage, more es-
pecially on account of the opportunity given
the rebels to strengthen themselves in the delay
of the expedition. The capture of the island
will shut off the water communication between
the two sounds, and the carrying of supplies to
Norfolk by that means. From its position it
also commands Currituck Sound, a strip of water
fifty miles long, ten miles wide, and navigable
for vessels drawing ten feet, running parallel
to the North Carolina coast and opening into
Albemarle Sound. From it, as a basis also, a
movement is possible which will flank the rebel
position at Norfolk, and render that untenable.

The course across Albemarle Sound, north-
ward to the point where the Pasquotank and
North Rivers empty is plain and unobstructed.

There are two routes from this to Norfolk:
One by the Pasquotank River, the Dismal
Swamp Canal and south branch of Elizabeth
River, and the other by the North River of
Albemarle and Pamlico Canal, Currituck Sound,
the North River of Currituck, the upper cut
of the Albemarle and Pamlico Canal, and the
Elizabeth River.

The route first mentioned is passable during
the freshet season, or the winter months, for
vessels drawing a trifle over six feet. The
latter route, it is said, can be taken by ves-
sels drawing eight feet during the same season.

Taking the Dismal Swamp Canal route we
enter the Pasquotank River, which is three
miles wide at its mouth, gradually narrowing
until at Elizabeth City it is only 300 yards
wide.

By giving the points a wide berth, and fol-
lowing the cove the sailing is plain. The banks
on the east side are about ten feet high, on
the west, considerably higher.

From Fort Henry we have important news,
which gives reason to believe that before this
time a second decisive battle has been fought
in Tennessee. The enemy at Fort Donel-
son is said to have been reinforced, and to
have numbered on Sunday nearly 8,000.
They declared that they could hold the
place against the whole Union force. A gang
of negroes was at work felling trees for ten
miles around the fort. Gen. Pillow was in
command there—a fact which does not promise
highly for the rebel cause—and he was said to
have with him some of the best artillerymen from
Columbus. Gen. Grant with his army and
seven batteries of artillery, had surrounded the
place, and intended to shell it on Tuesday unless
the rebels forestalled him by surrendering. The
fight which has occurred before Fort Donel-
son, or which will take place there, will be most
severe.

A detachment of cavalry, 250 strong, had an
engagement with some rebels on Sunday, seven
miles east of Fort Henry. Five rebels were
killed and 30 prisoners and 30 horses captured.
One Union soldier was wounded.

A rumor comes to us to the effect that the
rebels are evacuating Bowling Green and
moving toward Nashville. The truth of this is
not clear.

THE NATIONAL LIFE.

Those who talk of the present struggle in
this country as merely sectional, and those who
foreshadow a speedy reconciliation of the bel-
ligerents, seem alike to ignore the radical, irre-
concilable antagonism of principles developed
by and involved in this contest with regard to
the powers of the Federal Government and the
resulting duties of citizens. We who stand for
the Union maintain that the Union is not a crea-
tion of the States as such but of the American
People, who made both State and Federal
Governments, and can, in obedience to the

forms which they have seen fit to prescribe,
unmake or modify either in accordance with
their own convictions of public interest and
duty. The modes in which the Federal Consti-
tution may be amended or superseded are
pointed out in that instrument itself; they are
a part of the Federal pact, and cannot be dis-
regarded with impunity by any section, party
or faction. The right to change or modify
forms of government is a vital element of our
political system; but the instrumentalities
through which such rights are exercised must
either be those constitutionally indicated or
they are violent, subversive, revolutionary.

"Governments derive their just powers from
the consent of the governed;" but that is true
alike of Federal and State Governments, each
of which has unquestionable rights, while
neither can rightfully assume to supersede and
set aside the other. Had Abraham Lincoln, on
his inauguration as President, without resist-
ance or provocation on their part, issued a
proclamation annulling the Constitutions of the
several Slave States, and reducing such States
to the condition of Federal Territories, his act
would have had the same validity as the pre-
tended acts or decrees of Secession, passed in
most cases by Conventions, but in some by
Legislatures of the States now resisting the
Federal Government. "I owe," said Henry
Clay in the Senate, "a paramount allegiance to
the Government of the Union; I owe but a
subordinate allegiance to that of my own
State."

Secession and rebellion proceed on a precisely
opposite assumption. They make the Union a
mere alliance; the Constitution a treaty; the
States the fountain of all power; Congress a
gathering of ambassadors; and the allegiance of
each citizen to the Union not merely terminable
but absolutely terminated by the assumed with-
drawal of his State from the federation. The
citizen may believe the Federal Government
wholly right, the State authorities utterly, inex-
cusable wrong; his judgment, conscience, affec-
tions, may all incline him to the side of the
Union. Yet if a Convention or even a Legis-
lature of his State shall pass an act of Seces-
sion, then it is his imperative duty to "go with
his State," and he becomes a traitor and a
tory if he does not! Jeff. Davis, in his late
Message, coolly characterizes Secession as "the
dissolution of a league." Beauregard, in his
official report of the battle of Manassas, speaks
of the attempt to maintain the Federal author-
ity and enforce the collection of the Federal
revenues in the seceded States as "this wicked
invasion of the homes of a free people."

And the State of Arkansas, after reciting that
said State, on her entrance into the Union,
made an irrevocable surrender to the Federal
Government of all right and title to the Public
Lands within her limits, proceeds to revoke
that irrevocable cession and appropriates said
lands to herself! From the beginning of this
struggle, we have noted as recognition from a
rebel source of any duties by citizens to the
Union but such as their respective States may
from time to time prescribe.

Suppose, now, that the rebels should to-mor-
row unconditionally lay down their arms, and
sullenly resume those seats in Congress which
they have chosen to vacate: What doctrines
are to prevail henceforth with regard to the
powers of the Federal Government and the
duty of citizens to bear it allegiance? To
rebel to-day, submit to-morrow, and rebel
again next day, may be sport to restless adven-
turers and adventurers, but it is death to the
prosperity and well-being of the country.

Unless the doctrines which underlie and give
countenance to the rebellion be repudiated, the
discomfiture of the rebellion will be partial and
incomplete.

On the other hand, the triumph of the rebels
on their chosen ground will be the inaugura-
tion, as to them, of eternal anarchy. Suppose
their independence established and recognized,
what faith can be reposed in the stability of
their "league"? Who will hold their bonds,
when each State is at liberty to secede, and
thus eschew all obligation to contribute to their
payment? The civilized world may unite in
recognizing their Confederacy as a nation; but
the States composing that Confederacy utterly
scout the idea. South Carolina may secede
next day because the African slave-trade is not
reopened; Texas because her frontiers are not
efficiently protected; Georgia because she wants
Protection for her Manufactures; and Missis-
sippi because she objects to Duties on Imports
altogether. A Confederate Government based
on the Right of Secession is a morning fog,
a smoke-wreath, a dissolving view, an organized
anarchy. Such a Power—it would doubtless
disclaim the idea of nationality—would be the
butt of jesters, a travesty of government, and
the derision of mankind. The mere laughter
irresistibly incited by its absurdity would suffice
to dissolve and destroy it.

SECESSION VS. SLAVERY—PRESI-
DENT LINCOLN'S VIEW.

Some of our readers will have noticed with
interest a recent prominently published dis-
patch of a Washington letter-writer, whose
correctness has never been denied, announcing
that President Lincoln had, in a conver-
sation with Gen. Lane, declared that after
much deliberation he had come to the
conclusion that he could not recognize
the existence of Slavery in the Seceded
States. Slavery must be deemed to be
abolished within those States by the very
action of the State in seceding; and of course
there can be no return of fugitives from those
States, nor any constitutional recognition of the
institution.

It is a matter for very serious congratulation
that the President has at length discovered
the ground on which he can assume a firm
stand in the face of the whole country; and on
which he can shape a consistent and decided
policy for his administration in relation to this
most momentous subject. It is still further a
reason for congratulation that the policy thus
announced is one which maintains a consistency
both with constitutional obligations on the one
side and with the rights of man on the other.

We rejoice to chronicle the President's decision
in behalf of common sense and humanity, and
we most earnestly hope that there is no mis-

understanding in regard to the policy thus
avowed.

We are the more disposed to hope this, be-
cause the ground on which Mr. Lincoln has
placed the subject has in it an intrinsic rea-
sonableness which might well command his as-
sent, as we are sure it will commend itself to
the judgment of all who truly love freedom
throughout our country. Slavery in every Se-
ceded State is dead; not merely because the
vitality of the institution is lost amid the con-
fusion of conflicting armies; not merely be-
cause the bondman must learn the way to the
free North; not merely because the love of lib-
erty must be breathed into him by his contact
with the myriads of freemen who are now
pouring down into the area of the rebellion,
but for reasons of yet greater cogency even
than these.

The institution of Slavery hitherto in our
history has found protection in the doctrine,
and yet more in the fact, of State Sovereignty.
Whatever may be our views of such sovereignty
in theory, it is an unquestionable fact that the
authority of each slaveholding State has found-
ed, maintained, and perpetuated this institution
within its own limits, and has shielded it there
from all assault. The Constitution, without
ever directly recognizing Slavery, has recog-
nized the legislative authority of each State
within its own domain, and given its general
sanction and protection to whatever arrange-
ments the States might adopt for the govern-
ment of their own inhabitants. Under this
local authority each State has adapted its own
social system, and tended at its own will
toward Freedom or toward Slavery. The
States of the South have followed their own
short-sighted view of their immediate interest,
and have made it their chief policy to consol-
idate and strengthen the cruel bondage of the
slave. The strength of the Slave system has
hitherto lain wholly in the local legislation,
which has maintained it not only against
hostile external agencies, but also by legal,
and even by constitutional, prohibitions of
individual emancipation, against the humane
sentiments of the Southern people themselves,
and against every liberal construction of the
common law.

But the peculiar character of the Southern
rebellion carries with it peculiar consequences
to the institutions of the Slave States. That
rebellion is no outbreak of mere individual or
local violence; it is no riot of furious mobs, no
tumult of factions submerging for the time
institutions of government which emerge un-
changed when the wave has swept over them.
It is the deliberate and formal act of legislative
bodies and sovereign States, organizing them-
selves for the forcible subversion of the Consti-
tution and government of the Union. The
whole machinery of State government is turned
against the Constitution in direct determination
to rob it of its authority, its jurisdiction, its
military resources, its territory, its very life.
The nation and the Constitution are placed in
extremest jeopardy by the insurrection of orga-
nized and powerful States against them.

Now, such States in such a condition can
have no constitutional existence. The Consti-
tution can know only harmonious and co-
operative States within the Union. Whoever
shall subvert these can establish no other local
authorities. The territory of all the States
belongs indefeasibly to the Union: over it all,
the Constitution gives Congress certain defined
powers, and no act of a State can remove from
the Union one foot of the territory within which
the nation is pledged to maintain local Repub-
lican Governments. When, therefore, a State
secedes, and terminates its relations of peace
with the Union, it does but inaugurate a trea-
sonable state of war, and all its officers and in-
stitutions become at once the enemies of the
Constitution. Its tax collectors, sheriffs, judges,
legislators, every one in short who acts under
its sanction, is a traitor to the Union, and
every local authority which the Constitution or
the General Government can recognize perishes
when the loyal organization of the State is con-
verted into an instrument of war.

The State, then, has perished by the act of
seceding. It is no longer a member, it has
become an enemy of the Federal Union. It
has overthrown its own institutions; its authority
is at an end, and with it all to which that
authority gave existence. Courts, laws, insti-
tutions, all, so far as they draw their vitality
from the local law simply, have perished.

What then remains? Plainly, the organization
of society has come to an end, and with it has
terminated everything which has not some natural
right of existence. Parental and conjugal rela-
tions remain; the obligations of honesty, of truth,
of justice, remain; but wicked laws and insti-
tutions of violence and fraud, resting heretofore
solely upon the State's authority, exist no
longer. No loyal man may any longer recog-
nize the local authority of any government in
South Carolina, save the exclusive authority of
Congress acting under the Constitution, for the
purpose of establishing there those republican
forms of government which it is solemnly bound
forever to maintain within each State.

Slavery, then, in Mr. Lincoln's view, is end-
ed in the revolted States. Let us be thankful
and make haste to recognize the fact. Slain
by the very violence which would have sub-
verted our freedom to give the mournful insti-
tution a more secure hold on life, it may no
longer there obstruct a better organization of
society. It is abolished, by the act by which
the State, abdicating all its proper functions,
has terminated its own existence. If we are
nearly of the truth, if we dread to speak out
our convictions, if we are too timid through
our long subserviency to assert and claim the
advantages of our position, some new trick of
the detestable jugglery which has so long en-
snared freemen into the worship of this mon-
ster may be devised to give it new life, and
fasten again the chains upon the limbs and the
minds which are now free. But if we have
the spirit of men within us, to strike a blow at
our enemy which God and man will forever
approve, and which will emancipate the Nation
forever from the fetters which have confined
its steps, we will henceforth refuse to Slavery
in those States all recognition, acknowledge
the manhood of all loyal men, and inaugurate

the era of liberty throughout the domain of the
rebellion.

We have no doubt that Mr. Lincoln has care-
fully considered this subject, and that whatever
his decision may have been, or may be, he
will maintain it with conscientious resolute-
ness. But such a decision as this will proba-
bly awaken much opposition; and violent ef-
forts will be made to induce him to change
his position. We trust that he will clearly
perceive the firm footing which this view gives
for a noble policy of freedom; and that finding
here a stand-point for so great a measure, he
will inaugurate the method of treating all per-
sons within the domain of the Confederacy as
men, and will immortalize his name, and his
administration, by such a connection of them
with the assured liberties of the future.

TREASON'S APOLOGISTS.

The Express, in reference to the Capital
Penitentiary bill at Albany, speaks of

"That very Tribune, so sensitive upon hanging one
wretch, while never hesitating to plunge a nation into civil
war, rather than surrender one theoretical jot, or iota about a
negro!"

The Express thus betrays its dastardly sym-
pathy with the traitors now intent on subvert-
ing and destroying the Republic. It is false-
hood, atrociously, treasonably false—that THE TRIB-
UNE, or any other Republican journal, had any
part in "plunging the nation into civil war." That
was the work of the traitors, whose case
The Express thus skulkingly pettifogues. We
simply and justly exercised our constitutional
rights, as we exhorted others to exercise
theirs, in obedience to the dictates of our
reason, our conscience, and the moral sense of
Christendom. We did just what the Editor of
The Express solemnly pledged himself to do in
the Whig State Address of 1847, but which he
has since apostrophized from. The threats of
rebellion and secession if we thus exercised
our Right of Suffrage were shamelessly at war
with the spirit of the Constitution and of Re-
publican Liberty. All such threats were in
essence treasonable, deserving to be met with
the harshest, most indignant defiance. They
were admirably answered by Gov. SEWARD, in
a speech at Auburn the night before the elec-
tion of Lincoln, from which we will quote for
The Express, as follows:

"You may go with me into the streets to-night and follow
the little child, whose with their torches and their flaming
banners of 'Popular Sovereignty,' or you may go with the
sleazy and more select band who go for Breckinridge and
Slavery, and, strange to say, they will all bring you into one
common chamber. When you get there, you will hear only
this emotion of the human heart appealed to—'Fear—
fear that, if you elect a President of the United States ac-
cording to the Constitution and laws to-morrow, you will
wake up to-morrow and find that you have no country to
proud over. Is not that a strange motive for an American
patriot to appeal to?"

"Follow citizens, it is true, high time that we know
whether this is a Constitutional Government under which we
live. It is high time that we know, since the Union is threat-
ened, who are its friends and who are its enemies. The Re-
publican party who propose in the old, apostrophized constitu-
tional way to choose a President, are every man of them
in the Union. The Democrats do not, nor do we use any
means to support, nor think they are supporting, Disunionists.
But I tell you that every man who proposes to lay hold of the
pillars of the Union and bring it down into ruin, is a Disunionist.
That every man who questions, and uses his threats and menaces
as an argument against our exercise of our right to accordance
with our convictions of duty, is in any shelter, unbecomingly
may be, of Disunion, and will yet have to make a choice,
whether, in the language of the Senator from Georgia, to go
for treason and make it respectable, or whether he will go
with us, for Freedom, for the Constitution, and for eternal
Union."

—The Express is utterly, dishonestly wrong
in asserting that what we were required to sur-
render was "one theoretical jot or iota about
a negro." We were required to surrender
our own right to vote and speak according to
the dictates of our conscience and the clear
convictions of our reason, as to what was the
true, beneficent policy for the whole American
People, slaveholders included. We never had
a doubt that it was our duty to save and
shield the vast, unoccupied territories of this
republic from the curse and blight of Slavery.
Had there never been a negro in the universe,
and had none but such men as the Editors of
The Express been slaves, we should have pur-
sued exactly the course we did. Love for ne-
groes never dictated one comma of our course;
regard for Labor, for Justice, for Humanity,
and for our whole Country, controlled it. Why
cannot The Express tell the truth respecting
THE TRIBUNE for once?

FAULKNER ON THE DISEASE.

Hon Charles James Faulkner, late Embassa-
dor to the Court of the Tuileries, ex-Whig,
ex-Democrat, and now avowed rebel, having
been arrested as a traitor by our Government,
and exchanged for the Hon. Alfred Elzey of
this State, was a young and tolerably honest mem-
ber of that Virginia Legislature of 1832 which
took up the subject of Slavery (under the spur
of the Nat Turner insurrection) and very nearly
resolved on its abolition. In his speech on that
occasion, Mr. Faulkner said:

"I am gratified to perceive that no gentleman has yet risen
in this Hall the avowed advocate of Slavery. The day has
gone by when such a voice could be listened to with patience,
or even with forbearance. I envy no man that there should be
one among us, who enters the lists as its apologist, except on
the ground of uncontrollable necessity. Let me request him to
compare the slaveholding portion of this Commonwealth, barren,
desolate, seared as it were by the avenging hand of Heaven,
with the descriptions which we have of this same country
from those who first broke its virgin soil. To what is this
change attributable? Solely to the withering and blighting effects
of Slavery. If this does not satisfy him, let me request him
to travel to the Northern States, and contrast the contentment
and happiness which prevail throughout the country, the
busy, cheerful aspect of industry, the rapidly swelling growth
of their population, their schools and institutions of education,
their skill and proficiency in useful arts, their enterprises and
public spirit, the monuments of their commercial and manu-
facturing industry, and, above all, their devoted attachment to
the Government from which they derive protection—let him
compare all these with the division, discontent, indolence, and
poverty of the Southern country. To what is this attributable?
It is to that vice in the organization of society, by which
one-half of its inhabitants are arrayed in interest
and feeling against the other half; to that unfor-
tunate state of society, in which freemen regard
labor as disgraceful, and slaves shrink from it as a burden
tyrannically imposed upon them; to that condition of things,
in which half a million of your population can feel no sym-
pathy with the society, in the prosperity of which they are
forbidden to participate, and no attachment to a government at
whose hands they receive nothing but injustice."

"If the incredulous inquirer should suggest that this man-
ifest contrast might be traced to difference of climate, or to
other causes distinct from Slavery itself, permit me to refer
him to the two States of Kentucky and Ohio. No difference
of soil or climate, no diversity in the original settlement of
those two States, can be adduced to account for the remark-
able disproportion in their advancement. Separated by a river
alone, they seem to have been purposely and providentially
designed to exhibit in their future history the difference
which necessarily results from a country afflicted with the

curse of Slavery, and a country that is free from it. The same
may be said of the two States of Missouri and Illinois.

"Slavery is an institution which presses heavily on the
best interests of the State. It banishes free white labor. It
exterminates mechanics, artisans, manufacturers. It deprives
them of occupation; it deprives them of bread. It converts
the energy of a community into indolence, its power into im-
mobility, its efficiency into weakness. Bring this infernal
curse upon a nation, and demand its extermination? Shall
we suffer, that the slaveholder may continue to gather his
victims from the human flock? What is his more pecuniary
claim compared with the great interests of the commonwealth?
Must the country languish and die that the slaveholder may
flourish? Shall all interests be subservient to one? Shall
rights be subordinate to the interests of the slaveholder?
Has not the mechanic rights? Have not the middle classes
their rights? Rights incompatible with the existence of
Slavery?"

Mr. Faulkner is now fighting with the rebels,
whose avowed purpose it is to extend over the
whole country the system he describes as so
ruinous to the welfare and prosperity of States.
His concluding questions have great significance
at this time. We advise the people to ponder
them well.

That the onerous duties of a Commander-in-
Chief, when extending over 600,000 men and
along a line of 2,000 miles, cannot be con-
veniently discharged by one man, is strikingly
exemplified in the promulgation of General
Orders No. 8, from the Headquarters of the
Army of the Potomac. The order relates to
the case of Private Stalker, who had been
tried by court-martial for desertion from the
10th Regiment, New-York Volunteers. He
was convicted and sentenced to be dishonor-
ably discharged, and committed to hard labor
in the Penitentiary for two and a half years.
The sentence, of course, was sent to Head-
quarters for confirmation, and the General
Order in relation to it was published in our
telegraphic column of yesterday morning's
TRIBUNE. By it the sentence of the Court-
Martial, after a careful statement of the facts,
was confirmed. "The evidence," says the
Order, "in this case is of the most interest-
ing nature, and the question presented by the
"record yields in importance to none that has
engaged the attention of the Major-General
"Commanding." But there has, it seems,
been a "misconception," from an incomplete
record by the Court, and it was therefore,
"in the first instance, erroneously decided at